THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], Nov. 13.—The New York and Baltimore papers of [illegible] received.

[illegible]

A New York [illegible] "Tribune" claims for Lincoln all [illegible] and also Pennsylvania, [illegible] New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, making a total of one hundred and ninety electoral votes.

The New York Congressional Delegation stands twenty-two Union to nine Democrats.

The "Herald" says that Fernando Wood is defeated by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five.

The "World" concedes Lincoln's election, claiming Delaware, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri for McClellan.

The "Tribune" claims only three thousand majority in New York.

The Florida was captured by a surprise in the harbor of Bahia early in the morning, when a number of her officers and crew being on shore. A demand was made for her surrender, which was immediately acceded to, when a hawser was made fast to her and she was towed out to sea. The "Herald" says the capture of the Florida will doubtless be denounced as a violation of of the right of asylum in a neutral port, and may become a subject of international discussion, but justifies the capture.

Gold in New York on the 9th 257¾.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The New York "Herald" of the 10th just received. Lincoln is certainly elected. The vote is close in New York and Pennsylvania. McClellan carried New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

The Captain of the Hope, from New Orleans, reports an naval engagement off the North Carolina coast on Tuesday between three Federal war steamers and a rebel, believed to be the Tallahassee. The rebel had long ranged guns and was apparently crippled when he left.

Reports from Sheridan's army say that Early is evidently preparing for another offensive movement at New Market.

Mosby is still among the Federals between Winchester and Harrisonburg. He had hung seven Federals in retaliation for a like number of Confederates.

It is reported that Sherman had destroyed the Railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, burnt the latter place, and at the head of four corps was marching on Charleston. The report is not conceded in military circles at Washington.

Nothing from Forrest.

The Wachusett was pursued out of the port of Bahia by two Brazilian war steamers, but could not overtake her.

Gold sold in New York on the 9th at 260, but closed at 257¾.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—It was reported this morning on good authority that the authorities at Washington had issued an order prohibiting the communication of any intelligence with respect to the result of the late elections, either by telegraph, railroad, stage coaches or otherwise. This news is confirmed by news from an officer at the lines below Richmond who has heretofore made an exchange of newspapers for the Richmond press. He says upon going out for the papers this morning he was informed by a Yankee officer that orders had been received forbidding the exchange. How long it would last he could not tell. He said further the belief is that Lincoln is elected, but the returns are very unreliable.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—All quiet along the lines. The enemy's pickets yesterday were unable to exchange papers. They said the papers of the 10th were taken from them by officers after being distributed. They thought it a strange proceeding, but could not imagine the cause.

Three of Hampton's scouts captured 36 Yankees two or three nights since, near James river, and brought in 33—three escaped.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—About two thousand of our prisoners were received last night and to-day. Twelve hundred will come up to-morrow and next day. The men are looking well for the most part and are in the finest spirits. Many are ready for the front without furloughs.

Mr. Boyce's Constituents in the Army sustain Him.

The following expression in favor of Mr. Boyce's letter, by his constituents in the army, is a timely rebuke to those bombproof gentry that held a meeting at Columbia to request him to resign:

CAMP OF BUTLER'S BRIGADE, S. C. C., }
Near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1864. }

At a meeting of the constituents of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, belonging to Butler's Brigade, South Carolina Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, held on the 29th instant, Capt. E. M. Bradham was called to the chair, and A. White requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the Secretary was requested to read the letter of Mr. Boyce to President Davis, after which the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by J. M. Dennis, and unanimously adopted:

We, the constituents of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, believing in the spotless integrity of his character as a gentleman, the honesty of his purpose and the wisdom of the counsel announced in his letter to his Excellency President Davis, do hereby resolve:

1. That we commend the policy and endorse the principle he has so ably elucidated.

2. That to those gentlemen who, deaf to the calls of honor and patriotism, have persistently kept themselves aloof from all military service, and who have manifested such extreme repugnance to everything that savors of a peaceful adjustment of the war, we extend an earnest solicitation to shoulder their muskets, assuring them that their arrival "at the front" will be greeted by our most cordial welcome.

3. That the Columbia *South Carolinian* and other papers of the Sixth Congressional District be requested to publish these proceedings.

Augusta and Savannah papers are advertising for printers. We have none here to send that way but would refer the publishers to Senator Hill of their State, who says that he has been informed that some offices have more than they need.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERALS RODES AND RAMSEUR.

At a meeting of the officers of Rodes' Division, A. N. V., held at [illegible], near New Market, Va., on the [illegible] inst., Brig. General Philip Cook was called to the chair, and Major G. Peyton appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Brig. General W. R. Cox, Col. D. G. Cowand, 32d N. C. Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Beck, 44th Ga. Regiment, Capt. Watkins Phelan, 3d Ala. Regiment, and Captain T. C. Belcher, 5th Ala. Regiment, and were unanimously adopted:

When the good and gifted are taken from among us by the undistinguishing hand of death, it is meet that we should cherish their memories and profit by their examples, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our loved and respected leaders, Major-General Rodes and Major-General Ramseur, who fell upon the battle-field while gallantly discharging their duties, our cause has lost two brilliant officers; this Division two able and experienced leaders; and we personally two cultivated comrades and courteous and urbane instructors. Their deeds and their chivalrous daring need no eulogium at our hands; they constitute a part of the history of this war, and are the richest heir looms of their families.

Resolved, 2d, That they fell where the true patriot delights to fall, upon the field of honor, and in the discharge of one of the most sacred obligations known to man, and that our cause has been rendered more dear to our hearts, if possible, by the sacrifices they have made, in defending our homes and firesides from the desecration of ruthless invaders.

Resolved, 3d, That as a mark of our high appreciation of their worth, all military duties not indispensable be suspended on Tuesday next, that the Chaplains of the different Brigades be requested to hold divine service, and that the drums be muffled, and after these proceedings are read at Dress Parade, the troops "rest on arms" while a dirge shall be played by the bands.

Resolved, 4th, That their disconsolate and afflicted families have our heartfelt sympathies in this, their sad bereavement, and we trust that He, "who doeth all things well," will soon enable them to see the "silver lining to the cloud" even amid the shadows of death.

Resolved, 5th, That copies of these proceedings be furnished to the family of each of the deceased, and that North Carolina and Alabama papers be requested to copy them; also, that a copy be spread upon the order books of the Division and Brigades.

PHIL. COOK, Chairman.

G. PEYTON, Sec'y.

HEADQ'RS RODES' DIVISION, }
October 29th, 1864. }

Captain Samuel J. C. Moore, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN:—At a meeting of the officers of this Division, held on yesterday, to express their sense of the great loss sustained by this command, and the service, in the deaths of Major General Rodes and Major General Ramseur, it was resolved that all military duties not indispensable to the safety of the army, be suspended in this Division on Tuesday next. I have the honor to request permission from the Lieutenant General commanding to carry out this resolution.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BRYAN GRIMES,
Brigadier General Commanding.

HDQ'RS VALLEY DISTRICT }
October 31st, 1864. }

GENERAL:—Your request for the suspension for to-morrow in your Division of all military duties which are not indispensable, in order to carry out the purposes of the resolutions of the officers of the Division in honor of Major General R. E. Rodes and Maj. Gen. S. D. Ramseur, is granted. I take occasion to express to the Division, so lately commanded in succession by these lamented officers, my high appreciation of their merits, and my profound sorrow at their deaths.

While serving with Gen. Rodes, when we were both Division Commanders, I had formed a very high estimate of his qualities as a man and an officer. That estimate has been greatly advanced during the recent campaign. I have been struck with admiration of his constant and vigilant devotion to duty, his careful attention to the discipline and welfare of his men, and his great coolness, skill and gallantry in action. He fell on the 19th of September, at the head of his Division, making one of the most gallant charges that has been made during this war. I parted with him as he was going into the charge, and witnessed the vigor with which he hurled his Division against the columns of the enemy, driving them back in confusion. He met his death just as the moment when the enemy was flying before him, and there never fell a truer gentleman nor braver soldier. In his death his country sustained a severe loss which cannot be easily repaired, but he fell nobly, gallantly, heroically doing his duty.

Maj. Gen. Ramseur has often proved his courage and his capacity to command; but never did these qualities shine more conspicuously than on the 19th of this month, when, after two divisions on his left had given way and his own was doing the same thing, he rallied a small band and for one hour and a quarter held in check the enemy, until he was shot down himself. In endeavoring to stop those who were retiring from the field, I had occasion to point them to the gallant stand made by Ramseur with his small party, and if his spirit could have animated those who left him thus battling, the 19th of October would have had a far different history. He met the death of a hero, and with his fall the last hope of saving the day was lost. Gen. Ramseur was a soldier of whom [illegible] the country to be proud, [illegible] was brave, [illegible] accomplished.

This Division has [illegible] the loss, within [illegible], of [illegible] commanders who have fallen [illegible]. It is a sad loss to the Division, [illegible] and the country. I feel it most sensibly, [illegible] I have lost not only valued friends [illegible] able and efficient subordinates, and I [illegible] the Division so well commanded by them [illegible] their history. [illegible] the Division be [illegible] by the example of these noble heroes, while [illegible] their loss.

Respectfully, J. A. EARLY,
Lieut. General.

Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes, Com'd'g Div.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document is massive and contains many figures—too many by far for our columns. We publish the following synopsis of the Report, however, from the Sentinel:

The deep interest attached to our finances, and the vast importance of the subject, will cause the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to be read with the gravest attention. It will be found at large in this issue.

The report [illegible] with a detailed exposition of the [illegible] of the Treasury. On the 1st of October last, the total debt was [illegible], an increase in six months of [illegible]. From this it appears that our total debt is but little more than one-half that incurred by our enemies in their attempt to subjugate us. The present rate of interest of our debt is less than a fourth of theirs: ours being a fraction over half a million per day, while their [illegible]

[illegible]

Of the single article of cotton, we have in the country enough to pay, at present prices, the whole debt five times over.

An increased export duty of five cents per pound is recommended on cotton and tobacco, and double of the present duty on imports. [illegible]

[illegible]

The present tax upon banks the Secretary regards as highly oppressive and urgently recommends relief. He proposes the form of a tax which would have the effect of [illegible] State bank notes in the hands of the [illegible]. The 7.30s [illegible] he proposes to fund in six per cent. coupon bonds.

The reason of the delay in issuing to soldiers, for the war, the bounty bonds authorized by law, is explained, and legislation asked.

According to the following secessionists had better keep away from the Yankees. The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

A recently arrived blockade runner brings the story that Bill Jones, the former well known fishmonger and politician, is to be hung at Butler's headquarters next Friday. Jones ran off from this city some months ago to avoid conscription. The story is that on reaching Norfolk he was pointed out to the Yankee authorities as one of the men who raised the first secession flag in Virginia, and who with others, threatened to mob certain Union members of the Virginia Convention. He was arrested and after some kind of trial, was sentenced to be hung, which sentence, it is said, is to be carried out in presence of the army of the James next Friday.

At the sales by Mr. James L. Gantt, in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday morning last, the following prices were realized:

A woman, cook and washer, with her child, five years old, likely and intelligent, $8,500. A girl, 19 years old, very likely, good seamstress, $7,600. Girl, 18 years old, cook and washer, $5,000.

Secretary's Office, }
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co., }
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864. }

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Nov 12-dtm

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW [illegible]

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, [illegible]

Nov 14-[illegible] [illegible] & LITTLE[illegible], [illegible] and Auctioneers.

EVANGELICAL TRACT SOCIETY.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of the Society, the Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons to supply his place, who will also edit the Army and Navy Messenger. [illegible] upon his work with [illegible], and [illegible] very cordially to the support of his [illegible].

The Society was organized [illegible] on the 10th of [illegible], 1861, and embraces among its officers and managers different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed [illegible] during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and, semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the Society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the church, were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, to enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the soldiers and the advancement of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, President.

O. Ellyson, [illegible] F. Lester and James Weddell, Vice Presidents.

R. H. Dunlop, Recording Secretary.

Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent, Corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the *Army and Navy Messenger*.

James E. Cuthbert, Treasurer.

Rev. G. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. G. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. L. Archer, Dr. T. [illegible] Beckwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Williams, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, Directors.

Rev. G. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, Publishing Committee.

Contributions should be sent to James E. Cuthbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, Pres't.

A. G. BROWN, Sec. pro tem. Nov. 14-d1t&w1t

CAKES, CAKES,
CAKES!
IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE
OLD FASHION,
By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at
Nov 12-4t [illegible] & JORDAN'S.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashvil'e
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.— Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow by
MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE (TEN LINES OR LESS).
[illegible] $18 00
[illegible] 36 00
[illegible] 54 00
[illegible] 72 00
[illegible] 144 00

[illegible] will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.
[illegible] advance.

REDUCED TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE "PROGRESS"—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

[illegible] of subscription to the Progress, [illegible] will be strictly adhered to [illegible] all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance [illegible]

Daily paper, six months ... $20.00
Three months ... 10.00
One month ... 4.00
Weekly paper, three months ... 5.00
six months ... 10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons [illegible] convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely NEGROES, as follows:
5 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " GIRL,
1 NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.

The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, none [illegible] negroes, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov 10-[illegible] Auct. & Com. Merchants.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 18-dtf W. [illegible] RICHARDSON

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad. G. W. SWEPSON.
Oct 29-6t Haw River P. O., N. C

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH of sufficient capacity for a large family.
Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 28-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek	District,	Monday,	18th Dec., 1864.	
Panther Branch	do	Tuesday,	19th	do
Barney Jones'	do	Wednesday,	20th	do
Buckhorn & New Hill	do	Thursday,	21st	do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do	Friday,	22d	do
Crabtree & Cary	do	Saturday,	23d	do

The other Districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Nov 8-d3t Collector for Wake County.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, June 9, 1864. }

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Boxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

Just Published,
RICHARDSON'S SOUTHERN ALMANAC
1865. FOR 1865.

IT CONTAINS, BESIDES THE CALENDERS, &C., the Officers of C. S. Government, Official list of members of 2d Congress, Statistics of States, Army and Navy List, Population and Debt of Europe and America, Statement of killed, &c., in the battles of the War, Rates of Postage, &c., rendering it the most valuable publication ever issued at an unprecedented low price.

Single copy 75 cents, 12 copies $6, 100 copies $40.— Send stamps to pay return postage.

Address JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER,
Nov 4-d3w&w2t* Publishers, Lynchburg, Va.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and mane untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. [illegible] above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for [illegible] information so that I can get [illegible]

Oct [illegible]&w2m* [illegible] D. EDWARDS.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at the
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

DAI[illegible]

MONDAY, NOV. [illegible], 1864.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

We have made arrangements [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] shall furnish the Daily Progress [illegible] will hardly be less than [illegible] $4, the subscription to commence with the first day of the session.

We shall also publish all the important [illegible]. In addition to the [illegible] telegraph we shall publish all important [illegible] give such portions of the proceedings [illegible] of general interest.

Daily Progress one year, $[illegible]; three months, $[illegible]; and six months, $[illegible]. Weekly Progress $5 for three months and $10 [illegible].

Northern News—Lincoln Re-Elected.

The elections seem to have passed off quietly in the North and Lincoln has been re-elected by an immense majority, both by the popular and electoral vote. The Herald of Wednesday says:

"[illegible] of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and the election of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice President, in the place of Hannibal Hamlin. [illegible] Gen. McClellan. [illegible] There was comparatively no noise, no confusion. [illegible]

The press agents at Chicago report that the wires in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were working so badly last night that there are few if any returns from those States, and we shall not receive any till the weather improves.

The returns received indicate the results given. There may be changes made this morning from later intelligence, which will be published in our next editions."

The [illegible] which [illegible] Kentucky, Missouri and New Jersey to McClellan, which gives him [illegible] electoral votes; while other States [illegible] claimed for Lincoln. The result shows that the great mass of the people of the North are determined to prosecute the war, and now that the election is over the draft will be enforced and men will be thrown into Virginia by the hundred thousand.

There are Lincoln gains almost everywhere in the Congressional elections.

CAPTURE OF THE [illegible] FLORIDA.

The Herald gives the following particulars of the capture of the C. S. Steamer Florida:

The Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, on the night of the 4th ult. Captain Collins [illegible] Florida in port. Accordingly at [illegible] cables were slipped and [illegible] the Florida hitting her [illegible] without doing her great injury.

Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This was replied to by the first lieutenant [illegible] made fast, the chain [illegible] the Florida, bowed to sea. [illegible] Captain Morris and half the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty.

[illegible]

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the Florida were captured.

The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on the [illegible] for New York.

The war news is unimportant.

The Georgia Legislature and the War.

The following Resolutions relative to a Convention of the States looking to the establishment of peace between the South and the North, have been introduced into the Georgia Legislature by Hon. Linton Stephens, of Hancock county:

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do resolve:

First. That the independence of the Southern Confederate States of America [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that we hail with gratification, the [illegible] and sound [illegible] from a large and growing party in the

[illegible]

The entire Richmond press, with the exception of the Dispatch, have spoken against any interference with the liberty of the press in compliance with the "detail" system advocated in the President's message. Even the Sentinel, the "Court Journal" of his Excellency, thinks it would be better to leave the exemption of Editors and printers as they now stand. The Enquirer, a paper that once thought the President could do no wrong, is violent, and even hints at "assassination" if the President should attempt to assume the powers of a Dictator. We may be mistaken, but we think that the majority in Congress are about as inimical to a free press as the President is. They may leave it free, but there are many in the body who desire to [illegible] it. If Editors are to be detailed we hope no native born white man will be found in the South to continue a publication under such circumstances.

[illegible]

We invite attention to the advertisement of this institution in our columns. The directors, in the selection of Rev. W. [illegible] Wellons to superintend it, have acted wisely, for we know of no one better qualified for the position. Mr. Wellons will also edit the Army and Navy Messenger. The acceptance of this new position by Mr. Wellons will be [illegible] a misfortune to the patrons of the Christian Sun, which paper, under the Reverend gentleman's management, has been one of the best in the country. We learn, however, that the Sun will be continued by some [illegible] for the patrons.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New A[illegible] Pitchford, Auctioneer [illegible]

Impressing Apple Brandy.—We learn that Apple brandy and other productions of the husbandmen are being impressed in this county.

Eli W. Hall, Senator elect from New Hanover county, has resigned his seat in the Legislature. It is supposed a writ of election will immediately issue for an election to fill the vacancy.

No Court was held at Yanceyville last week on account of the prevalence of small pox in the place.

Famine Threatened.—The Milton Chronicle fears a famine. Part of the abuse that paper heaps on certain classes may be deserved, but we tell it that nothing can prevent ultimate famine but a change of policy or an early peace:

"There is nothing more certain—not even death and taxes—than a famine will pervade this region of Country unless Government gives up its tithes in this and the adjoining counties of Pittsylvania, Halifax, Va., and Person, N. C., to the use of the starving multitude. Not a grain of wheat or corn—not a dust of flour or meal—can be found for sale. The few who could spare if they would, prefer not to do it, [illegible] waiting for famine prices, when hunger will drive a man to give all he is worth and throw in himself, for a piece of bread. We have men of this disposition here in Caswell and the surrounding counties, we blush to proclaim the humiliating, the degrading fact. [illegible] who when the bugle notes of war first sounded, said, "Go boys, to the harvest of death, we will take care of your families, and throw open our corn cribs and smoke houses to your families, and divide the last pone in the dish with them." [illegible] how have these promises been kept, and how are they being kept? We blush to tell. It is a disgrace to human nature. Suffice it to say a hole in the smoke house and the corn crib has been dug—the meat and the corn hid, the doors bolted, barred and locked, and the keys thrown away—famine prices alone can find them."

Educational.—The Educational Association of North Carolina met at Charlotte on the 8th inst.—At the opening of the meeting, the President, Mr. J. D. Campbell, delivered an address, setting forth the importance of employing female teachers and organizing a system of graded schools throughout the State. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Literary Board and the Legislature in behalf of a plan for educating disabled soldiers and the children of deceased and disabled soldiers for teachers.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

Rev. R. Burwell, Principal of the Female Institute, Charlotte.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Prof. R. Sterling, Greensboro'.
R. F. Armfield, Yadkinville.
Maj. W. M. Gordon, Hillsboro' Military Academy.
G. W. [illegible], Yadkin Institute.
N. H. Wiley, Salisbury.
Rev. R. G. Stacy, Davenport Female College, Lenoir.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

S. Lander, Lincolnton Female Seminary, Lincolnton.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

[illegible]

We have already [illegible] the President's [illegible] "detail" [illegible] Editors and [illegible] Press [illegible] Military Despotism.

[illegible]

In due course [illegible] ought to have [illegible] appointed [illegible] Why, [illegible]

[illegible]

It is, therefore, [illegible] of which, it seems to us, [illegible] the independence [illegible] by the detailed [illegible] Executive, [illegible] is the only [illegible]

[illegible]

We would not give the right of appointing and removing the editors of the South to an inspired Apostle, much less to a man like unto ourselves. It is dangerous. Well we are taught in the prayer of prayers, to pray to be led not into temptation but delivered from evil.

If papers are to be published; if editors are to be independent; if the press is to be free, let their independence and its freedom be placed under the sanction of the law.

[From the Macon Confederacy.]

REPEAL OF THE EXEMPTION LAW.

President Davis recommends the repeal of the Exemption law, and a provision for supplying all necessary positions that have been filled by exempts with details.

It has been whispered to us, for months past, that something of this character would be agitated early in the present session of the Confederate Congress; and notwithstanding the diffidence that has seemingly existed upon the subject, the fears of many have been aroused in anticipation of restrictions upon the Press that would virtually destroy in the South this time-honored institution—the great custodian of civil and religious liberty.

What will be done, in reference to this question, we will not say; but of one thing we are aware, that it is of that magnitude that should entitle it to the careful consideration of the entire population of this country.

It has been said that human nature is the same in every age and [illegible]. If this be true, there are [illegible] in this question of extended, or rather unbounded, military authority, which have ever been considered subversive of the principles of free government.

It requires but a day to destroy a fabric the construction of which required years of labor and toil. Our liberties were handed down to us by a parentage who had suffered all the trying vicissitudes of a long protracted war for their enjoyment, and although we may lease them in good faith, yet, under the force of circumstances, they may be jeopardized and even lost. We may place every man between the ages of seventeen and fifty at the disposal of the War Department—nay, of a military commander with unlimited powers as to the number that shall be employed at home or in the field, and although he may exercise that judgment, moderation and sound discretion which have ever been wanting in men who have wielded such authority, yet the multiplicity of applications will tend to disqual-

[illegible] the result will be [illegible]

[illegible]

[From the [illegible] Whig.]

THE [illegible] OF THE PRESS.

"Give me but the liberty of the Press," said Sheridan in the British House of Commons in 1810, "give me but the liberty of the Press, and I will give to the Minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase up submission and overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the Press, I will go forth undismayed to meet him; I will attack with that mightier engine the mighty fabric he has reared; I will shake down corruption from its height, and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

It is conceded, we believe, that a Despotism and a free Press cannot coexist in the same country. The free Press will either overthrow the Government, or the Government will put down the free Press. We had never believed that, in our day, an attempt would be made to put down the liberty of the Press until we saw it. The attempt would be so madly [illegible], because we have observed that every attempt to establish a despotism during this century has been preceded by the suppression of the Press. This has invariably and inevitably preceded—the rattle before the [illegible]—the rattle of the serpent before his deadly spring. The suppression of the free Press means the establishment of despotism. Charles X. tried it preliminarily to his attempt at despotism in 1830, and failed. Louis Phillippe indicated his disposition to overthrow the liberties of his country by attempts upon the Press, and he, too, failed. Louis Napoleon suppressed the free Press before he suppressed liberty. It is the premonitory symptom always, and it always gives warning of the same thing. The picket guard must be surprised before the sleeping army can be slaughtered. The press must be silenced before liberty can be surprised. Our apprehensions may not be just, but this is a grave, and a most fearful one.

If the Press, when free, is such a tremendous engine in the hands of those who love liberty, that the first step of every aspirant who seeks to overthrow the existing institutions of his country is to destroy its freedom, what must it be in the hands of an aspirant himself? How long will it be, when there is no free Press to give the people warning of each new enterprise against liberty, and when there is an enslaved Press to represent each such enterprise as inspired by the loftiest patriotism and the most consummate wisdom, before we shall have, not the present enlightened and patriotic Senate, but a venal, self-seeking body in its place? How long before the present highly honorable body of Representatives shall be substituted by a corrupt and servile successor? How long before the enormous patronage already enjoyed by the Chief Magistrate shall be let loose in full swing to purchase silence and overawe resistance? How long will it be before liberty itself shall be shaken from its foundations beneath the play of this terrible engine, and bury in its ruins all the fair fruits of a four years' struggle?

[From the Columbia Carolinian.]

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

For nearly four years, the Confederacy has been able to boast, that in the midst of a struggle which necessitated the entrusting of almost despotic power to the hands of the government, it has yet preserved the independence of the press. Once, indeed, last winter, that independence appeared to be in some danger, but the good sense of the people and of their representatives, united finally in protecting it from assault. With such a record bearing testimony to the enlightened character of our policy, it is not at this date surely that we are going to shame ourselves and our history by a contrary course. The value of a free press, the perfect worthlessness of a dependent one, is thoroughly understood in this country; and, therefore, any attempt to induce Congress to pass such a law as shall make the press of the South a mere creature of military authority, will, without doubt, meet the reprobation which it deserves. If it should turn out otherwise, if that passage in Mr. Davis' message, which objects to the exemption of classes, means that, for the future, he desires every editor to be nothing more than a detailed soldier subject to his call, and if Congress should see fit to carry out this desire, we shall begin to think worse things of the Confederate Government than we care to give expression to yet. But we remember Mr. Davis' promise, given some time ago, that he would not interfere with the press, and interpreting his message by that, we are pleased to believe that he does not wish to hold all the journalists of the Confederacy in the hollow of his hand. As to Congress, we should insult the wisdom of that body if we questioned, for a moment, its ability to see that, in putting the press under military rule, it would inflict a blow upon the country and the cause more serious than any

[illegible]

[illegible] of the South. To suppress a machine that operates so well, for the purpose of getting a few soldiers into the army, would be like setting an elephant [illegible] in order to scare an enemy with the [illegible]. We use the word suppress, because we see but small difference between the suppression of the press, and the muzzling of its [illegible]. Such is the character of the work of the press that it could not be done properly, or should not be done at all, if the existence of that which should [illegible] depended upon the breath of the best government the world ever saw.

We touch the argument lightly and in very general terms, for the present. If, however, we find that we have flattered Congress too much in crediting that body with a proper appreciation of a free press, we shall recur to the subject again.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was read and on his motion referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"*A Bill to Extend the Assessment of Prices for the Army to all Citizens of the Confederate States.*

Whereas, the depreciation of our currency is, in a great measure, produced by the extortion of those who sell the necessaries of life; and whereas, such depreciation is ruinous to our Confederacy and to the means of prosecuting the war; therefore

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, as a necessary war measure, That the prices assessed for the army by the commissioners of assessments shall be the prices established for all citizens of the Confederate States; and that any person who shall charge any price beyond such assessment shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence and be subject to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and to imprisonment not exceeding one year."

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, it was ordered, that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be to Monday next.

The following, by Mr. Caperton, was agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Secretary of War as relates to the production and supply of iron be referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair.

Several messages were received from the President, three of which being for executive and one for secret session.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Senate resolved into secret session.

In the House, same day, Mr. Staples, of Virginia, offered a resolution looking to the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire int the expediency of an appeal, on the part of Congress, to the several States of the Confederacy for a modification of their laws exempting State officers. Adopted.

Mr. Anderson, of Georgia, introduced a bill to amend the laws in relation to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by public officers. Referred.

Mr. Lester, of Georgia, introduced a resolution calling for information concerning the tax in kind. Also, a resolution requesting the President to cause the Secretary of War to send in details of the estimates of appropriations required for the support of his department.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, introduced a bill concerning the emoluments and pay of the Clerk of the Confederate District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia. Referred.

Mr. Farrow, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to frauds in the granting of furloughs. Adopted.

Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to prevent the malicious arrest of officers of the army. Referred.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That while we should prosecute the present war with all energy and earnestness, reasons of policy, justice and humanity alike require that the President shall be armed with adequate power to offer a complete amnesty to all such of the citizens and residents of the Confederate States as heretofore, under delusion or otherwise, have been hostile to our cause, and who are now willing to come forward and take upon themselves the obligation to support our Government as good and true citizens."

Made special order for Wednesday next.

The special order, being the discussion of the question of placing negroes in the army, was taken up and discussed adversely by Mr. Chambers, of Mississippi.

On motion, the House resolved itself into secret session to receive a report from the Committee on the Judiciary.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.